

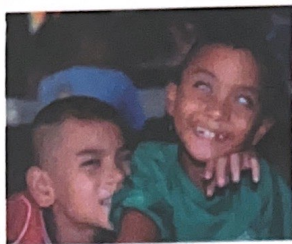


**Government of Sikkim  
Women & Child Development Department  
Samaj Kalyan Bhawan, 5th Mile, Lumsey  
East Sikkim, Gangtok  
Tadong - 737102**

## 21 TYPES OF DISABILITIES



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### 1. BLINDNESS

injuries to any part of the Eyes, optic nerves or malformation of brain.

Blindness - means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, after best correction

- (i) Total absence of sight or
- (ii) Visual acuity less than 3/60 or less than 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible correction or
- (iii) Limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 10 degree. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: It is define as the state of totally loss of sight in both Eyes. This can be temporary or permanent. This could be congenital conditions or acquired due to the diseases,



### 2. LOW VISION

Low-vision means a condition where a person has any of the following conditions, namely :-

- (i) visual acuity not exceeding 6/18 or less than 20/60 up to 3/60 or up to 10/200 (Snellen) in the better eye with best possible corrections; or
- ii) limitation of the field of vision subtending an angle of less than 40 degree up to 10 degree. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: is a significant visual impairment, not correctable by standard glasses, contact lenses, medicine, or surgery that interferes with a person's ability to perform everyday activities.



### 3. LEPROSY CURED PERSON

Explanation: A chronic infectious disease caused by a mycobacterium (*Mycobacterium leprae*) affecting especially the skin and peripheral nerves and characterized by the formation of nodules or macules that enlarge and spread accompanied by loss of sensation with eventual paralysis, wasting of muscle, and production of deformities (Loco-motor Disability) —it is also called Hansen's disease.

Leprosy cured Person -means a person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from—

- (i) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eye-lid but with no manifest deformity
- (ii) manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in their hands and feet to enable them to engage in normal economic activity;
- (iii) extreme physical deformity as well as advanced age which prevents him/her from undertaking any gainful occupation and the expression "leprosy cured" shall construed accordingly. (RPwD, 2016)



### 4. HEARING IMPAIRMENT (DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING)

Hearing Impairment: is defined as

- (a) "deaf" means persons having 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears;
- (b) "hard of hearing" means person having 60 DB to 70 DB hearing loss in speech frequencies in both ears. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: The term "Hearing Impairment" is a technically accurate description of someone who is hard of hearing or who has no hearing... however, many Deaf, Hard of hearing and late deafened people prefer not to be called impaired. They don't want to be primarily defined by their lack of (or poor) hearing.



### 5. LOCO-MOTOR DISABILITY

Loco-motor disability means (of the bones, joint or muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs)?.

(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Loco-motor disability is defined as a person's inability to do any activities associated with moving both himself and objects, from place to place. This inability is due to the problem in the musculo -skeletal (muscles, bones and joints) system and or nervous system.



## 6. DWARFISM

Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in an adult height of 4 feet 10 inches (147 centimetres). (RPwD, 2016).

Explanation: Dwarfism is a condition that caused a person to be very short. It is different from short stature. It results from genetic or medical conditions.



## 7. INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

Intellectual disability is a condition characterised by significant sub-normal (limitation both) in intellectual functioning (reasoning, learning, problem solving) and concurrently deficit in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Intellectual Disability (ID) is significantly sub- average intellectual functioning, concurrently deficits in adoptive behaviours; presenting since birth or early infancy. It can be due to genetic or result of a disorder that interferes with Brain development. Earlier the term used was Mental Retardation(MR)



## 7. MENTAL ILLNESS

Mental Illness means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by sub-normality of intelligence.(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Mental illness refers to a wide range of mental health conditions — disorders that affect your mood, thinking and behavior. Examples of mental illness include:-

- depression
- anxiety disorders
- schizophrenia
- eating disorders and
- deficit in addictive behaviors

Explanation: Intellectual Disability (ID) is significantly sub- average intellectual functioning, concurrently deficits in adoptive behaviours; presenting since birth or early infancy. It can be due to genetic or result of a disorder that interferes with Brain development. Earlier the term used was Mental Retardation(MR)



## 8. AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS

usually appear in first two years of life. It varies with range of challenging conditions.

Autism Spectrum disorders means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours.(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a developmental disorder that effects communication and behaviors. The symptoms

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### 9. CEREBRAL PALSY

in about 2 in 1000 live births.

The main problems of children with cerebral palsy have is a physical problem but with the physical problem some children may also have associated problems.

Cerebral Palsy means a Group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth.?(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Cerebral palsy is a persistent but not unchanging disorder of movement and posture due to a defect or lesion of a developing brain. It occurs



### 10. MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

causes progressive weakness of muscles due degeneration of muscles fibers. It usually starts from childhood. It results Loco-motor Disability. Male child is more commonly affected compared to female but she may carry the gene later her son may get affected.

Muscular Dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body and persons with multiple dystrophy have incorrect and missing information in their genes, which prevents them from making the proteins they need for healthy muscles. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation:It is a (hereditary) genetic disease that causes progressive weakness of muscles due degeneration of muscles fibers. It usually starts from childhood. It results Loco-motor Disability. Male child is more commonly affected compared to female but she may carry the gene later her son may get affected.



### 12. CHRONIC NEUROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

range of symptoms. This results a neuro- motor disability.

**Chronic Neurological Conditions** means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. (RPwD,2016)

Explanation: A **neurological disorder** is any **disorder** of the **nervous** system. Structural, biochemical or electro-chemical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or other nerves can result in a



### 13. SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES

Dyslexia: Difficulty in Reading & Writing, due to disorder in recognizing or processing in letters and sound

Dysgraphia: Difficulties in written expression, spelling, poor hand writing, putting thought on the paper

Dyscalculia: Difficulty in Mathematic & Arithmetical calculation, ranging from an inability to understand the meaning to numbers and its application.

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD): Inability to pay attention in any given task.

Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD): Inability to stay in one place and pay attention for any activities.

**Specific learning Disabilities** means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia (related to reading), dysgraphia (related to writing), dyscalculia (related to mathematical calculations), dyspraxia (related to coordination and movements) and developmental aphasia (related to acquisition of language).(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Terminology used & its meaning



#### 14. MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Multiple Sclerosis means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Multiple sclerosis is an auto-immune disease and it can affect the brain and spinal cord, causing a wide range of disabilities, depending upon the degree and site of the brain and spinal cord damage.

Speech and Language Disability.

means a permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia affecting one or more components of speech and language due to organic or neurological causes (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: Speech and Language Impairment are basic categories that might be drawn in issues of communication involve hearing, speech, language, and fluency. Speech impairment is characterized by difficulty in articulation of words.



#### 15. SPEECH & LANGUAGE DISABILITY

Examples include stuttering or problems producing particular sounds.

Dyslexia: Difficulty in Reading & Writing, due to disorder in recognizing or processing in letters and sound

Dysgraphia: Difficulties in written expression, spelling, poor hand writing, putting thought on the paper

Dyscalculia: Difficulty in Mathematic & Arithmetical calculation, ranging from an inability to understand the meaning to numbers and its application.

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD): Inability to pay attention in any given task.

Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD): Inability to stay in one place and pay attention for any activities.



#### 16. THALASSEMIA

Thalassemia means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: is an inherited blood disorder in which the body makes an abnormal form of hemoglobin. Hemoglobin is the protein molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen. The disorder results in excessive destruction of red blood cells, which leads to anemia.



#### 17. HEMOPHILIA

Haemophilia means an inheritable disease usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male child, characterized by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding.

(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: It is a medical condition in which the ability of the blood to clot is severely reduced, causing the sufferer to bleed severely from even a slight injury. The condition is typically caused by a

hereditary lack of a coagulation factor, most often factor VIII.



#### 18. SICKLE CELL DISEASE

Sickle Cell Disease means a haemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anaemia, painful events and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "haemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of haemoglobin.

(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: A genetic blood disease due to the presence of an abnormal form of hemoglobin, namely hemoglobin S. Hemoglobin is the molecule

in red blood cells that transports oxygen from the lungs to the farthest areas of the body.



### 19. MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

Multiple Disabilities - includes deafness, blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual impairments causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems. (RPwD, 2016)

Explanation:

Multiple disabilities mean a person having a combination of more than one disability such as Deaf-blindness. Mental retardation and blindness. C



### 20. ACID ATTACK VICTIM

Acid Attack Victims means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance.

(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation:

A vitriol attack or vitriolage, is a form of violent assault defined as the act of throwing acid or a similarly corrosive substance onto the body of another "with the intention to disfigure, maim, torture, or kill".



### 21. PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Parkinson's Disease means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine.

(RPwD, 2016)

Explanation: It is an Audio-immune, progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people. It is associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine. It results Loco-motor disability.

For further information please contact:

1. Joint Commissioner , Disability- Technical (PwDs) W & C. D. Department, Gangtok East Sikkim Contact no. 9433571136
2. Asst Commissioner – Person with Disabilities, W & C. D. Department, Gangtok East Sikkim Contact no. 9434117677
3. W & C.D.D. Officer, North/East/West/South District
4. DDRC Incharge : 9775297382  
Contact no.

North:7872886585-9832470709

East:9679427251-8918136320

West:7586978807-9735978008

South: 9775404008